



# CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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EVERY TUESDAY

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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## FORGOTTEN HERO

### Stirring Tale of Devotion in the Australian Bush

How many people have ever heard of Jackey Jackey, the man in whose arms the celebrated Australian explorer Edmund Kennedy died just one hundred years ago, in a part of Northern Queensland where no white man had ever been before? But little-known though his story is, it is an astonishing one—a story of supreme devotion.

Jackey Jackey was a native, a humble Blackfellow, and he worshipped Edmund Kennedy. In 1848 the white men often ill-used the Aborigines, but Jackey Jackey knew that this white man was one who wanted to befriend them, and he knew, moreover, that he was a man they could trust.

It was in January 1848 that Kennedy set out with a small party of white men on an ambitious expedition—to explore

unknown Cape York Peninsula, and to reach Cape York itself overland. They took horses with them to carry provisions and, of course, they had with them the trustworthy Jackey Jackey, whose knowledge of finding his way through the forbidding wilderness was indispensable. At Cape York a vessel was to await them with provisions.

They set off through leagues of thorny bush that tore their clothes and flesh. They had to make wearisome detours round vast swamps. After a time some of the men fell sick, and Kennedy had to leave them, with provisions, at Weymouth Bay. He continued the arduous journey with four men—including Jackey Jackey.

Further misfortune was to follow quickly. One of the white men accidentally shot himself when hunting, and Kennedy had

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## The Smile of the Season

There will be no fun with snow at Christmas time in West Africa, but this little girl seems to have good reason to look forward to the festive season.



## Notornis Appears in New Zealand

### RUNNING BIRD LONG BELIEVED EXTINCT

NATURALISTS all the world over are looking forward to seeing photographs of the Notornis, a bird which has recently been re-discovered in New Zealand.

The Notornis is also known as the Takahe and is a big cousin of our moor-hen, being some 18 inches high, and weighing five pounds. It has a bluish-black head and breast, a bronze-green back and tail, and a short red bill. Naturalists regarded it as extinct when its fossil remains were found a century ago. A year or so later, to the astonishment of scientists, living specimens of the bird were caught, and their skins sent to the British Museum in London. In 1898 another Notornis was caught by a dog near Lake Te Anau in the mountainous region of South Island—now the Fiordland National Park—and was sent to Dunedin Museum.

### Footprints

From that year until a month ago no one saw this strange rare bird. Then a party of New Zealand bird experts, having seen suspicious tracks on the western shore of Lake Te Anau, climbed the nearby slopes, saw three of the fast-running birds, and enticed two of them into a net. The birds were carefully examined and their photographs taken. Then they were released unharmed.

Like the extinct 14-foot-high Moa, and like the existing Apteryx, or Kiwi, the Weka-Rail, and the Kakapo parrot, the Notornis is flightless. New Zealand birds lived so long in a paradise of safety, with no flesh-eating enemies, and with food ever abundant, that they lazily neglected to fly until they lost the use of their wings.

The coming of man, his bush fires, and his pigs that ran wild have decimated most of New Zealand's flightless survivors, but the modern naturalist is eager to preserve those that remain. In fact, the New Zealand Government have decided to make a bird sanctuary of over 400,000 acres in Fiordland National Park.

## CHRISTMAS WAITS

MANY people must wonder how the Waits whose carol-singing cheers us at this time of year first acquired their name.

In medieval times Waits were watchmen employed in London and other big cities; and the musical part of their duties was to sound certain hours of the night, or keep pipe watch, on a small instrument which became known as the Wayghte or Wayte Pipe.

By the 18th century most town corporations employed Waits, though by this time they were regarded as minstrels rather than watchmen, and performed at civic functions and on festive occasions. Gradually, however, these officials faded out of public life, leaving minstrelsy and carol-singing to private performers.

## New Top For the Topper

THE boys of Eton College, excused from wearing topplers because of the shortage of supply, may soon have to wear them again and thus revive a custom begun in 1820 to mark the death of King George III.

The shortage of supply has been due to the difficulty of importing the silk from France and Belgium, but now a firm of London's oldest hatters which has been making hats since shortly before the American War of Independence has evolved a new top for the toppler. It will be made from fur felt instead of silk, but its shiny appearance will be preserved.

The body or foundation of a toppler is made of gossamer; its lightness and rigidity are derived from the gossamer body which is made of calico stiffened with shellac gum.

## IMPROVING THE CRICKET BALL

FOR some time it has been thought that with the careful preparation of wickets the advantage in cricket has gone over to the side of the batsmen. Now the MCC have asked first-class counties to make a limited experiment next year with a dozen cricket balls with nine-cord thread seams instead of the usual eight-cord thread.

## GRANDMA SHOWS THE USA

### How to Paint Christmas Cards at 88

AMERICA'S most popular Christmas cards this year are drawn by an old lady of 88 who lives at Eagle Bridge in New York State. She is Grandma Moses, who began painting country scenes when she was 76 because it was a change from baking cakes and making jam!

Her first paintings were made for a local store to sell with the pies and preserves that were made on the farm. They were simple country scenes giving views of the New York countryside, and did not attract any great sale until an art collector stopped one day at the store and noticed the paintings. He liked the primitive look of them, with the artist's rendering of people in the fields and on the frozen snow; and so he bought for five pounds the four pictures which were offered for sale.

The dealer took the pictures to New York, where the Museum of Modern Art displayed them to the admiration of large crowds.

During the last 12 years Grandma has painted 1200 pictures. She paints four together on one large canvas board. She does the sky first. By the time the sky on the first picture is dry she can go on with the mountains or whatever else is going into the picture. Grandma completes four pictures in a week. Art critics say that she paints like a child—one child in a million—because she captures all the excitements of country life just as children do in their attempts to paint.

One of Grandma's pictures was bought for £750! The fact that many of her pictures are being seen as Christmas cards in American homes this year gives great delight to Grandma Moses.

## TEN RHINOS ON A TREACLY TRAIL

RECENTLY ten white rhinos in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Natal, decided to go travelling, and some days later they were found in the Mkuzi Reserve, many miles to the north.

The game wardens were worried, because white rhinos are very rare animals, and the Mkuzi district was no place for vagrant beasts. So it was decided to coax the rhinos back to their home.

Piles of corn meal mixed with treacle were placed at intervals near the haunts of the rhinos. Gradually the sweet food was placed at greater intervals from Mkuzi. The rhinos were thus enticed to return to Hluhluwe.

A wandering rhino, it appears, is filled with the holiday spirit and is therefore quite harmless. Or so Mr Piet Maree, a Hluhluwe farmer, says. The other day he was motoring with his wife when he suddenly saw a great rhino come ambling towards his car.

"I was on an awkward bit of road. There were deep ruts on both sides and I wanted to reverse to get out of the way."

"Then my car stalled, and I could not get it started. Both my wife and I were thinking of getting out of the car and running for it. Just then, however, the animal turned off the road and went into the bush."

## BOY!

A BOY is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite. A boy, if not washed too often, and if kept in a cool, quiet place after each accident, will survive broken bones, hornets' nests, swimming holes and five helpings of pie.

Minneapolis Star Journal

## For the Air-Lift

Night and day, in all weathers, the Berlin air-lift continues. Work also goes on night and day at Honington airfield in Suffolk, the central servicing station of the RAF, which provides repairs and replacements for air-lift aircraft. Our picture shows spare wheels for York aircraft being loaded into a Dakota to be taken to Germany.





# The Way to Bigger Harvests

THE greatest of mankind's material needs is food, and once again the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (F A O) has been meeting, in Washington, to examine the present position of the world's food resources and to make plans for the future.

As most C N readers already know, F A O's job is not to produce food but to help and advise Governments on how to go about getting as much food from the Earth's soil as possible. But even this advisory task is far from easy. It is being made difficult not only by the fact that the world's population increases by 55,000 persons daily but also by the growing waste of productive land in many parts of the world. Those who saw the film entitled *The Rape of the Earth* will remember the picture of deserts and desolate wastelands which Man's own improvidence has created from lands once rich in good crops. Soil erosion—the conditions that

arise where improper cultivation causes the blowing away of fertile topsoil—is a major evil against which all the scientific resources of F A O are directed.

At Washington the F A O delegates, representing 57 nations, had more information to guide them than ever before. This was set out in a specially-prepared book, *The State of Food and Agriculture*.

This book explains that until the middle of 1947 even experts thought we should get better all round supplies within a few months or "after the next harvest." The general belief then was that the crisis was "short termed." Only during the past 12 months have Governments come to the conclusion that food shortages are more persistent.

The chief reasons for the world food crisis are war damage in Europe and Asia, and inflation which has spread far and wide.

Strange as it may seem, another reason for food shortages is the spread of knowledge and understanding of food values, that people are seeking food with a high vitamin content. And high quality food has always been in short supply.

## Back to Pre-War

Food harvested this year has, on the whole, been on the pre-war level except in Western Europe, where there has been a crop failure. Yet, owing to the vast increase in the world's population since 1938 this harvest has actually yielded less food for each of us than in pre-war years.

As to the future, the F A O report states that despite great difficulties facing the world the prospects are not altogether bad. By 1950 people in Europe, and perhaps in some other parts of the world will be feeding as well as before the war, provided of course, that the weather holds good. The Far East rations will also reach their pre-war standard, but that is far from enough.

## More Food Per Acre

There, and in many parts of Africa and South America where people are very poor, greater efforts must be made to get more food from each acre. This should be relatively easy if more tractors, cultivators, and so on are introduced and if the people become more enlightened in the use of modern methods of agriculture. Though difficult, this can be done with the help of Europe, which has great factories able to turn out the machinery needed by these backward countries.

On their part Europe and Asia, declare F A O, have placed too much reliance on North American food supplies. That should stop. Nor can we count on Russia to become a large-scale exporter of food in the foreseeable future. Western Europe and other parts of the world short of food must themselves make greater efforts to increase its production.

Self-help, therefore, is the solution of Europe's food problem.

# The Bible in Spain

GEORGE BORROW would have rejoiced to know how the sale of Bibles in Spain has increased recently. For he went there as an agent of the Bible Society between 1835 and 1839 and wrote: "Had I been possessed of 20,000 Bibles in the spring, I could have disposed of them all without leaving Madrid!"

Since the war the sales of the Scriptures in Spain have risen by 800 per cent, says the Bible Society's 1948 Popular Report, called *The Spark and the Flame*.

In 1945 a law was passed in Spain which laid down, among other matters, that no one should be molested on account of his religious beliefs or the private observance of his cult. This meant that although the Roman Catholic religion was the religion of the State, Protestants were allowed to hold services, and they were not slow to take advantage of the greater religious freedom.

The Bible Society has also been able to help the Roman Catholics, for recently distinguished priests have visited the Society's office in Madrid in order to obtain Hebrew Bibles and Greek New Testaments which they required to enable them to prepare the first Spanish Roman Catholic Bible translated from the original languages.

During the year covered by the Bible Society's report, their circulation of the Scriptures in Spain amounted to 16,129 volumes.

## A BIGGER C N And More Copies Available

THE C N is happy to announce that, beginning with the issue dated January 8, 1949, its size will be increased to 12 pages weekly.

IN the past many people have found difficulty in obtaining the C N, but from January 8 there will be more copies available. So will you please tell the good news to your friends who may have been disappointed.

THE surest way of obtaining the C N regularly is to give your newsagent an order to deliver it each week.

## UNESCO CHIEF

M. JAIME TORRES BODET, the Mexican Foreign Minister who has succeeded Dr Julian Huxley as Director General of Unesco, has always had the cause of education at heart. He is 46 and has gained a wealth of experience in other lands than his own. He entered the Mexican Diplomatic Service and held positions in Spain, Holland, France, and Belgium—he can speak English, French, and Spanish, and read Portuguese.

When he was only 22 he began organising the development of public libraries all over Mexico.

His greatest enthusiasm, however, was for education, and when he became Minister of Education in Mexico he threw himself into a campaign against illiteracy and built a system of rural education. Everyone who could read or write had to teach another who could not.

Now this young statesman is in a position to use his energies for promoting enlightenment and culture throughout the world.

# WORLD NEWS REEL

**BLIND DANCER.** Miss Enid Elliot, aged 23, of Brisbane, Australia, who has been blind since she was two, recently won the bronze and silver medals of the Federal Association of Dancing.

A contract has been made with the West Indies for the supply, during the next ten years, of concentrated orange juice up to a maximum of 5000 tons a year.

**SEA CHRISTMAS.** The liners Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary will be at sea on Christmas Day.

The first non-European woman to graduate as a doctor at Cape Town University is Hava Patel, an Indian girl, who recently passed her final medical examinations.

The Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America, has abolished its standing army. It is to have only a national police force.

The Legislative Council of the Protectorate of Nyasaland are to have two African unofficial members.

The Government of West Bengal, in the Dominion of India, are in favour of retaining English during the next five years as the language of instruction at the university stage.

The Constituent Assembly of India has voted for Prohibition, but was not in favour of banning tobacco.

In Spain a prolonged drought has caused a serious shortage of electricity, owing to a decrease in water-power.

**FROM MOTHER.** During the Christmas Parliamentary recess a group of M P's are to travel to Ceylon to present to the House of Representatives a mace and Speaker's chair on behalf of the British House of Commons.

In Turkey the first part of a steam-driven electric power station built by Metropolitan Vickers Limited, has been opened at Chatalagzi. The station will consist of three steam generating sets using low-grade coal. Half the total cost of £3,500,000 will be for material from Britain.

A tornado in the Roodeport district of the West Rand, in South Africa, has caused damage estimated at £1,000,000.

A new comet seen by astronomers at Stalinabad, in the southernmost Soviet republic, is described as the brightest seen for ten years.

**CONGO RADIO.** The Belgian Government are giving wireless sets to tribal chiefs in the Congo.

A recent survey by the I L O shows that in the cement industry the output per worker was higher in Britain than in the United States.

# HOME NEWS REEL

**HARD HEDGES.** The Minister of Works stated recently that yew and holly make the best hedges for London parks. Shrubs like barberry, cotoneaster, and forsythia are not sufficiently robust to replace railings.

There are nearly 83,000 students in British universities, a record number.

A tractor ploughing competition at St Buryan, West Cornwall, was won recently by thirteen-year-old George Eustace.

On December 16 the new 14,000-ton light aircraft carrier built at Devonport is to be handed over to the Royal Australian Navy, in which she will serve as H M A S Sydney. She will be received at Devonport by the High Commissioner for Australia.

The Lowestoft Education Committee is to train cooks for the North Sea fishing fleet.

**THE PENGU-INN.** The Penguin, recently opened in a Birmingham suburb, is the first of a chain of "dry" inns which the National Commercial Temperance League hopes to set up during the next two years.

# YOUTH NEWS REEL

**GALLANT RESCUE.** A farmer who had been knocked down and was being savagely attacked by a heifer was rescued by 15-year-old David Wood of the 1st Kilbride Company, Boys' Brigade. David has been awarded the B B Diploma for Gallant Conduct.

Rover Scout Leader Lawrence Kelley, of the 6th Grimsby Group, has been awarded the Silver Cross for his gallantry and presence of mind in rescuing from drowning in the River Head a child trapped in a perambulator.

**PATHFINDERS NOW SCOUTS.** Until recently the African Scouts in Rhodesia had been known as Pathfinders, but they are now members of the

Electricians removing floorboards in a hotel at Swaffham, Norfolk, discovered a pair of patters or clogs thought to be 150 years old, as well as a pair of gaiters and part of a buckskin belt.

**SCHOOL CERT.** A number of M P's have tabled a motion proposing that no child should be debarred from sitting for the School Certificate examination by reason of age.

The £60,000 Lady Gomm Youth Centre, opened the other day, will provide a much-needed place of recreation in much-blitzed Bermondsey. The centre has a chapel, canteen, workrooms, and clubrooms.

**CHEAPER HIKING.** British Railways are to issue walking tour tickets from January 1. These enable ramblers to travel to one station and return from another. They will be issued at about the single fare for the double journey, and to rambling and cycling organisations at about a third less than point-to-point single fares.

A 230-acre sanctuary for land and sea birds is to be established on the sandhills near Skegness.

world movement. In the district of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, there are 27 Troops of African Scouts with about 300 members.

For their Christmas Good Turn Scouts of the 19th Walthamstow Troop are collecting one lump of coal from each house in the district to give to old people in local almshouses.

Mr E. Evans has been appointed Master of RRS Discovery, the Sea Scout training ship moored alongside the Embankment.

**GUIDE CAMPERS.** No fewer than 75,000 Guides, Rangers, and Guides attended camps this year, an increase of 11,000 on the 1947 total.

# FORGOTTEN HERO

(Continued from page 1)

to leave him in the care of the other two men while he himself, with only Jackey Jackey, made a dash for Cape York—and the relief ship.

As the two thrust their way through the bush, Jackey Jackey suddenly sensed that his own countrymen were around them—with hostile intent. Jackey Jackey warned Kennedy of the danger. The blacks appeared and threw spears. Perhaps Kennedy hoped to make friends with them, for he did not fire, but a spear pierced his body and he fell, badly wounded. The natives leapt forward to kill him, but Jackey seized his master's gun and fired at them. The flash and report so terrified these savages who had never seen a gun fired before that they fled.

Then Jackey tenderly comforted the white man, but the wound proved mortal, and Kennedy died in his friend's arms. In bitter sorrow the faithful Aborigine dug a grave and buried his dearly-loved master.

## Hazardous Journey

His services to his white friend were, however, by no means finished. He had noticed how carefully Kennedy had preserved the maps and notes he had made, and he resolved now to take the papers to the white men on the ship, as Kennedy would have desired. Jackey knew that hostile natives were lurking in the bush, waiting to kill him. He found a river which he could tell ran down to the sea. There were probably crocodiles in the river, but Jackey chanced it. He waded into the stream until it was up to his chin and carried the papers on his head so that they should not get wet. Thus he slowly made his way to the little ship, and was taken on board to tell his sad story.

A party went out to search for the wounded man and the two caring for him, but they were never found.

After the ship reached Melbourne all the settlements in Australia rang with the news of Jackey Jackey's heroism. Then he was forgotten, and we can only hope he found happiness and peace among his own people.



## Airborne Pellets For the Pastures

AN ingenious method of re-sowing the barren lands of the south-western United States with grass is now being developed. The idea started in the mind of Dr L. S. Adams, of Phoenix, Arizona, who realised that some way should be found of making grass to grow again on large areas which had been eaten by roaming cattle.

Dr Adams noticed that the seeds eaten by rabbits and left in their droppings sprouted more quickly than other seeds. This suggested to him the idea that if grass seeds could be scattered widely enough with a protective covering of earth or clay they would have a better chance of taking root than seeds sown by

normal methods, which were so frequently devoured by birds.

So as an experiment 90,000 acres of barren land were sown from the air with little pellets of dry clay each enclosing a few seeds of grass or clover. The pellets were distributed through a revolving drum underneath the plane, and they were heavy enough to fall in a regular pattern and not to be scattered by air currents. Fertiliser was also put in with the seeds.

To keep the plane supplied with its ammunition of grass seeds, a travelling pellet factory moved across the open prairie, mixing the clay and seeds in huge drums as it went. So far, the results are very promising.

## STUDENTS AS BUILDERS

FROM America comes an inspiring story of self-help. For some time, owing to serious lack of accommodation, many students at Wilmington College, in Ohio, were forced to live in temporary huts set up in the college grounds. A large new dormitory block was needed, but for that neither money nor labour was available.

Then, early this year, the president of the college made a bold suggestion, and soon the six hundred undergraduates and the college staff set to work and the walls of the new building began to rise from the foundations. Professors and lecturers worked alongside students, all voluntarily giving up some of their spare time to the project. Fired by their example men from the surrounding district came forward to lend a hand as well, while various firms, when they heard of what was afoot, offered large quantities of building materials free of charge.

The new dormitory building at Wilmington College is making rapid progress—an inspiring example of the way in which courageous enterprise can overcome all obstacles.



### Girl Woodworker

Busy in the carpentry shop is 14-year-old Jeanette Macleod, the only girl in the woodwork class at Dartmouth Grammar School.

## The Hermit's Cell

THE famous Norman church at Compton (near Guildford) which is unique in having two chancels or sanctuaries, one built over the other, is in need of repair, and an appeal for £2000 has been made by the Rector.

In this church is a hermit's cell built in Norman times. Here a hermit would live immured day and night, year after year. The window of the cell, in the shape of a cross, has a thin piece of wood on which the hermit would lean to pray, and the wood is worn thin where the hands rested.

G. F. Watts loved this church and designed and built a wonderful cemetery chapel for the parish. Not far away is the picture gallery where some of his finest works hang.

## MR CHURCHILL HON RBA

MR WINSTON CHURCHILL, who is a talented artist as well as a great statesman, has become an honorary member of the Royal Society of British Artists. Another honorary member is Signor de Chirico, the famous Italian pioneer of Surrealism.

The Society's Winter Exhibition, which is open at the Suffolk Street Galleries, London, until January 1, contains many interesting old and new pictures which are all in the English tradition.

## HIS MASTER'S CHOICE

AT Hunstanton, Norfolk, a dog ran into a butcher's shop, grabbed a two-pound piece of beef, and scampered off towards his home. The butcher chased him. When the dog was caught it was found that he was carrying his own master's weekly joint!

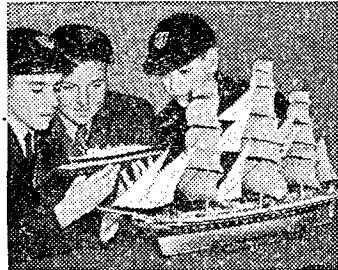
## More Light For Cyprus

CYPRUS, the third largest island in the Mediterranean is to have an up-to-date electricity supply. The present supply, which is confined to the areas surrounding certain towns, is totally inadequate to meet the growing needs of this British colony which has a population of half a million, and in extent almost equals the combined areas of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

Under the scheme, which has just been accepted by the Government of Cyprus, a central power station capable of generating 70,000 kilowatts is to be built at Larnaka on the southern coast. Sea-water will be used in the condensers which cool the turbo-alternators.

First results of the present plans should be evident by 1951, and so one of the greatest boons of our modern age comes to an island which, during its long history, has known the Phoenicians, Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, and Turks.

## Christmas Shoppers



Models of the Cutty Sark and RMS Queen Mary in a London store seem to have ended these schoolboys' search for Christmas presents.

## Don't Open Until Christmas!

NEVER is the postman's knock so exciting as at this time of year, and never are the Post Office people so busy. Last year they dealt with 472 million Christmas letters and 17 million parcels—34,000 tons of merry mail filling 1,636,000 mail-bags, which were carried in 34,600 van-loads.

The volume this year may be even greater, and the G.P.O. appeals to us all to help by posting early. The latest times for posting parcels and packets for delivery by Christmas Day is December 18, and for letters and cards December 20.

Naturally, we like our friends to receive our presents on Christmas Day, but if we post them early we can write on the packages, "Don't open until Christmas," and Santa Claus can deal with them in his own mysterious way. Let us also be certain that the parcel is securely packed.

## MORE MUSIC FOR BELFAST

BELFAST is to have free concerts in its Assembly Hall. They will be given in the lunch hour during the winter months by the Belfast Philharmonic Orchestra. During the summer people from the city offices often spend their lunchtime in the Hall grounds; and in the coming winter it is hoped they will attend the concerts. If the venture proves successful it may lead to free concerts in the evenings.

## A THEATRE IN A BOOK

A toy theatre with scenery and with characters pasted on separate pieces of cardboard which you push on and off the stage with wire, while you and your friends speak the parts behind, is grand fun.

Now J. B. Priestley, the famous dramatist, has written a play specially for the toy theatre, and Doris Zinkeisen has designed the scenery and characters; and they are all in the Puffin Cut-Out Book, The High Toby (2s 6d), together with instructions for performance.

## New Forest Plans

THE enclosing of land in the New Forest, as allowed by the New Forest Bill just published, is important from many points of view.

Above all, it is an effort to increase our timber supplies. The Bill authorises the verderers—the judicial officers of Royal Forests—to arrange with the Forestry Commission to enclose up to 5000 acres for the production of timber.

Then, because of the need for greater food production and grazing, a further 3000 acres may be enclosed for cultivation and grazing by arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture; and an interesting point of privileges arises from this action. Commoners have had certain rights in this Royal Forest which cannot be maintained where land is enclosed. The Bill lays it down that the rights of commoners will not be lost but will be in suspension during the time of enclosure.

## Treasure Unearthed by the Plough

"THE finest hoard of antiquities ever found in this county" is the description given by Mr R. R. Clarke, Deputy Curator of Norwich Castle Museum, to the coins and jewellery recently unearthed by a plough at Snettisham, Norfolk.

The treasure consists of a number of gold torques, bracelets of bronze, electrum (a mixture of gold and silver), brass, and other alloys, and about 70 tin coins which, said Mr Clarke, were issued in the later part of the Iron Age, probably between 85 and 75 B.C.

## Karl Hagenbeck of Hamburg

A GERMAN who used to purr loudly when he approached angry tigers in his zoo passed on recently in Hamburg. He was Karl Lorenz Hagenbeck, of the famous zoo family. The business of capturing and selling wild animals has been in the Hagenbeck family for a great number of years.

One of them, Karl Hagenbeck, who died in 1913, founded the Zoo near Hamburg in 1897 and was the first man to put captive animals to live out of doors, endeavouring to restore to them something of their natural surroundings.

## STAMP NEWS

PARAGUAY has issued a set of stamps in honour of her Merchant Navy, now a hundred years old.

THE eruption of Hekla in 1947 is depicted on a new set of Iceland stamps.

PAKISTAN will issue four stamps in honour of the late Dr Jinnah, known as Quaid-i-Azam (Father of the Nation).

A NEW Polish stamp shows their President, M. Berut.

HERE is one of the special stamps issued by the Australian Government to commemorate the Pan-Pacific Jamoree which is beginning at Melbourne at the end of this month.



## ELEPHANT-NOSED KIPPER

LARGE quantities of a strange elephant-snout fish, the mor-myrus, have been discovered in the deepest parts of Lake Victoria in Africa.

Fishing had never before been carried out in these deep waters, and one of the advantages of fishing there is that the fishermen's nets are not damaged by crocodiles nor are the fishermen themselves endangered by them.

The elephant-snout fish is oily, like a herring, and, like the herring, can be suitably kippered.



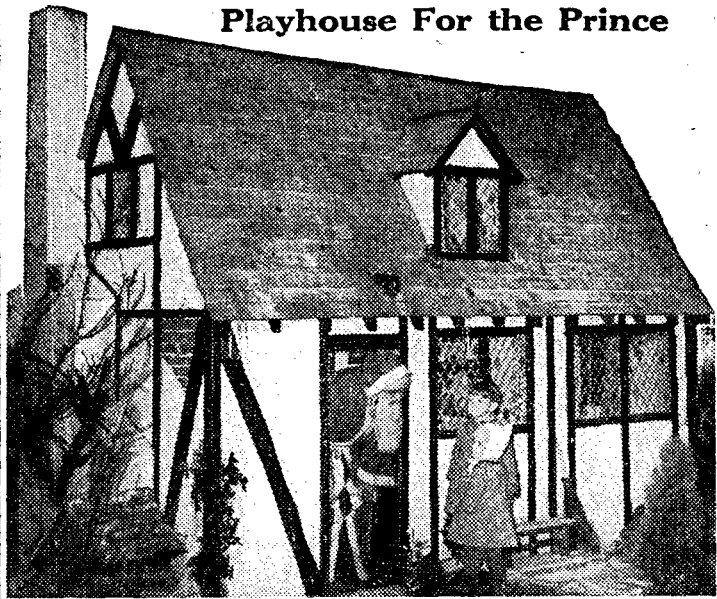
## Heads Up, Heads Down

The picture on the left shows an incident in a lacrosse match between University teams at Oxford. Below we see Bill Cox, the golf professional, who has started a golf school at Fulwell Golf Course, Middlesex, giving some of his pupils their first lesson.





## Playhouse For the Prince



This 10-foot-high Tudor cottage containing bedroom, sitting-room, and workroom, all fitted with scale models of period furnishings, has been accepted by Princess Elizabeth as a gift for the baby Prince from the three ex-firemen who built it.

## Scott of the Antarctic

By Our Film Correspondent

**F**ALING Studio's Royal Command film, *Scott of the Antarctic*, with John Mills as Captain R. F. Scott, R. N., will be shown to the public at the Odeon, Leicester Square, from Thursday, December 30. It is an impressive rather than an exciting or romantic picture. It tells the story of a gallant and hazardous human enterprise which met with modified success and ended in tragedy, and it does so in a spirit which is entirely in keeping with the record left behind by Captain Scott himself in his *Journal*, a book with an appeal for every adventurously-minded boy and girl. This is the story in brief:

After Captain Scott had returned from the Antarctic in 1904 and served a few years in the Navy he determined to take out another expedition. In 1909 his plans were sufficiently advanced to enable him to appeal for men and money. People wrote from all over the world to ask if they could join the expedition. Captain L. E. G. Oates came from India to do so. He was a cavalryman and Scott accepted him so that he could take charge of the ponies.

The Terra Nova, an old whaler, was bought and equipped, and after a stormy voyage she reached New Zealand in October 1910. On the way out a telegram was

### PORK FOR BRITAIN

**O**N the Peak Downs in Central Queensland 30,000 acres have just been ploughed, and are to be planted with the first trial sorghum crop. Sorghum is a genus of grass including millet and Chinese sugar-cane which, when harvested and treated, is an excellent food for pigs. The crop this year is expected to produce a million bushels, sufficient to feed 60,000 pigs.

This experiment is part of Queensland's Food for Britain campaign, in conjunction with the Overseas Food Corporation. Some of the seed grown this year will be retained for future sowings, and the ultimate aim is to increase the acreage to produce enough sorghum to feed 300,000 pigs each year.

received from the Norwegian explorer Amundsen, who was believed to be fitting out an expedition for the Arctic. It read: "Madeira. Am going south. Amundsen." From that moment Scott knew there was to be a race to the South Pole.

A chain of food and fuel depots were established in the Antarctic, and on November 1, 1911, the 900-mile sledge-journey to the Pole began. On January 17, 1912, with his four companions—Dr Wilson, Lieutenant Bowers, Captain Oates, and Petty-Officer Evans, Scott found Amundsen's Norwegian flag flying at the Pole. It was a bitter disappointment. The return journey was a nightmare. The blizzards were incessant, the temperature dropped to -47 Fahrenheit. Evans was the first to die. Then Oates walked out of the tent into the blizzard because he knew that as a cripple he would be a burden to his companions.

### Relentless Blizzard

The other three came within only eleven miles of the plentiful supplies in their old camp, but now the blizzard blew without a break, and so they died of cold and hunger.

Scott of the Antarctic is primarily a cameraman's picture. The Technicolor photography throughout is brilliantly effective, and the film is worth seeing for this alone. The Antarctic scenes are astonishingly lovely. The actors have only slender opportunities in this unvarnished record of hardship and toll. John Mills, as Scott, has the principal part, and gives a satisfying performance. Harold Warrender as Dr Wilson, Derek Bond as Captain Oates, Reginald Beckwith as Lieutenant Bowers, and James Robertson Justice as Petty-Officer Evans, are all well in character. Charles Frend's direction is straightforward and unaffected, but it could have been more striking at two of the most important points in the film, the arrival at the Pole, and the death of Oates.

These are only minor criticisms of a film which is a dignified tribute to a tremendous feat of human endurance. Scott of the Antarctic was a worthy selection for the Royal Command film performance of 1948. E. G.

## New Wealth From Saxon Mines

**A**T Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, where are the lead mines mentioned in Domesday Book, a quarryman's claim to a new vein of lead was upheld recently by the Grand Jury of the Great Barmote Court, which from time immemorial has examined such claims.

For in accordance with ancient custom in this district a miner may search for lead without asking the landowner's permission. The new vein of lead may bring a fortune to its finder, Mr Charles Upton.

He made the discovery in a limestone quarry in which he was employed. It was two years ago that he began to have the idea that there was lead in the quarry, and for six months he worked in his spare time searching for it. At last he unearthed the rich vein and, assisted by his brother and friends, he has mined eleven tons of lead, worth about £1400 in the past year.

Now his claim to ownership of the vein has been upheld by the Barmote Court, which has also awarded Mr Upton an area on each side of the vein, with access to running water and the nearest road.

These lead mines at Wirksworth, once known as the King's Field, were worked in Saxon times, and it is believed that lead from them was sent to Croylad in 714 for the coffin of St Guthlac.

## A Children's Theatre Comes of Age

**T**HE well-known Glasgow Children's Theatre, founded by Miss Bertha Waddell, has been celebrating its 21st birthday. This theatre, which is entirely self-supporting, is always in great demand and each season regularly stages daily performances for nine or ten months almost without a break. Miss Waddell, who has watched over its fortunes from the beginning, still writes many plays for it, while her sister designs and makes the costumes as well as the stage properties.

Glasgow Children's Theatre is noted for the variety of the entertainment it provides, ranging from nursery rhymes and mimes for the younger children, to ballads, legends, ballet, and straight plays for the older audiences. It has travelled all over the British Isles to give performances, and has played before Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret in Glamis Castle as well as before the King and Queen in Buckingham Palace.

## WORKERS' PARADE



A girl worker in a toy factory dresses dolls made for export and Christmas shoppers at home.

## The Editor's Table

### TRUE FREEDOM

**E**VERYWHERE today we constantly hear and read of Freedom; never has the term been so widely discussed. But what do we mean when we talk of Freedom? What is true Freedom, and why is it so important?

The 17th-century philosopher Thomas Hobbes defined freedom as "political power divided into small fragments." He distrusted the large organisation—Leviathan, he called it—and believed in the multitude of small associations as the ideal way for human life; and variety rather than uniformity. True freedom, he believed, lay in the small fragment rather than the whole.

Such views have long stood the test of democratic wear and tear. But they are being questioned today as never before. And the small unit, whether it be a country, business, group, or association, finds its lot hard and its future threatened.

**R**EAL freedom, however, does not reside in the multitude but in the individual. In our own land individual liberties are precious because they are the foundation on which every other freedom is built. If the liberty of the individual perishes all the others perish with it.

Huge numbers of the world's peoples have surrendered their individual liberties of speech, movement, and action to a sort of mass power, under the delusion that control from above is the ideal way of ordering human life. This is a complete reversal of the time-honoured belief that the strength of true democracy lies in the power of the individual.

Every free man in every free country today needs to bend his energies to the task of strengthening the small fragments, whatever shape they take. To help individual people resist the pressure of the big battalions; to safeguard the rights and liberties of individuals; to see that minorities get a square deal—these are democratic undertakings and the duties of free men.

**U**PON recognition of the small and weak as well as on the large and powerful is true Freedom built. Respect for the rights of all individuals is the hallmark of true Freedom. Only where that respect exists can true Freedom flourish.

### Song of Peace

**B**LOW, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;  
East, west, north, and south, let the long quarrel cease;  
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,  
Sing the glory of God and of good will to man. *Whittier*

### TRUTH WILL OUT

**A**S ten millions of circles can never make a square, so the united voice of myriads cannot lend the smallest foundation to falsehood. *Oliver Goldsmith*

### SCIENCE IN BONDAGE

**T**HE Communist Party in Moscow are trying to establish the notion that there are two kinds of science, "Soviet" science, and "Western."

They are saying that all the work on the theory of evolution since the time of Lamarck, early in the 19th century, is useless, and they acclaim a scientist of their own, T. D. Lysenko, whose ideas are in conformity with the Communists' political teachings.

How nonsensical this is was emphasised recently by Sir Robert Robinson, President of the Royal Society, who said: "We trust that the new conditions will not seriously impede the advance of biological science, for such qualifications as 'Western' are as irrelevant as they would be for a multiplication table."

Mr Herbert Morrison has also referred to this political interference with scientific research, pointing out that in Britain: "We enjoy a heritage of untrammelled research which has been won for us in past generations and is as dear to us as the political liberties of Magna Carta."

### Our Mission

*We take these few words from a speech made at a meeting of the English-speaking Union in New York recently by the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks.*

**T**HOSE who speak the English language have a mission in the world today. There are men and countries opposed to the values in which we believe.

They think that our way of life is obsolete and doomed. We know that they are wrong, but we have to prove it by showing to the world that on our traditions and beliefs societies can be built which are stable, prosperous, strong, and offering a fuller and better life to their citizens than any total State could provide.

### JUST AN IDEA

*As Emerson wrote, Life is short, but there is always time for courtesy.*

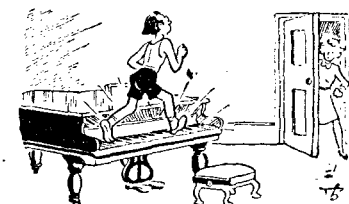
## Under the E

*CURLS look sweet on a young girl, says a hairdresser. Ought to be combed with a honeycomb.*

*A MAN is said to stand six feet in his socks. Who owns the other four?*

*EXCURSIONS are to stay, the Railway Executive announces. We would rather they went.*

*LIGHTER cycles are being made. Visible in the dark?*



*A CERTAIN famous pianist does not take enough exercise. Is satisfied with a few runs on the piano.*



## India's Humane Move

THE Government of India is abolishing Untouchability. Fifty million people are to be freed from a stigma which Mr Gandhi described as the greatest blot on the pride and honour of India.

The "depressed classes," or "untouchables," have for centuries been a feature of the immemorial traditions of Hinduism which conceived of human society built in layers. Their lot has been one of the most pitiable in all the long human story. Condemned to do the most menial and sordid work and living in wretched mud huts with no sanitation, illiterate, disease-ridden, and unable to improve their condition, this vast mass of people has for generations been a dead weight on progress in India.

But at last India has acted. At a stroke of the pen the Government has removed a dark stain from her story. It now remains for all Indians to raise the level of the "untouchables" into self-respecting citizenship.

## YOUNG CYCLISTS' CAMPAIGN

OVER 37,000 children have joined the Cycling Safety League since it was founded just over a year ago by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. This is a splendid beginning, and it is also encouraging to note that during the same period 2387 young cyclists have passed the Cycling Proficiency test.

To pass this test a cyclist has to obtain 75 per cent marks in knowledge of Road Safety and courtesy, mastery over his machine, riding proficiency, and ability to adjust the machine to obtain a good riding position and to maintain the bicycle in good order.

Young cyclists who join the League and pass the test are joining in a grand campaign to lessen the dreadful toll of nearly 7000 child cyclists killed, and about 7000 injured, on the roads every year.

## Editor's Table

PETER PUCK  
WANTS TO KNOW

If the boy who was  
fired with enthusiasm  
got another job



TWENTY men are discussing how Britain's catering kitchens can be made cleaner. Have they thought of washing them?

THAT people are often shy. Don't throw their weight about.

A HOUSEWIFE declares that she must have harmony in the kitchen. Even her jellies are set to music.

A DEPUTATION to the House of Commons was received by the standing committee on working women's organisations. It evidently wasn't sitting.

## THINGS SAID

I do not believe that any nation can be great unless in its public life, and, vastly more important, in the homes of its people, it is recognised how fundamental are the things of the spirit. Material prosperity is not enough. *Lord Woolton*

It is necessary that the United States and the British Commonwealth should act in unison, otherwise there is no hope for our children or for our grandchildren. We can act together only if we are able to understand each other and our respective outlooks. *Lord Goddard*

THE many generous societies and individuals who have been sending parcels to this country are certainly making many friends for America over here. *Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs*

It seems to me that we have emerged from the most difficult part of our postwar housing. *Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health*

## Prisoners' Pride

A SMALL band of prisoners from Stafford Gaol have been cleaning the site of a desolated village, living on the site in three huts. The Home Secretary is proud to record that not one of the men attempted to escape, although there was plenty of opportunity.

The men responded to the trust reposed in them and had pride in doing a useful job. Their pride as men and workers grew as the work progressed. To give back some useful acres to the community became a high aim, and the pride of accomplishment is now theirs.

## WINTER EVENING

COME, Evening, once again,  
Season of peace;  
Return, sweet Evening, and continue long!  
Methinks I see thee in the streaky west,  
With matron-step slow-moving,  
While the night  
Treads on thy sweeping train!  
One hand employed  
In letting fall the curtain of repose

On bird and beast, the other charged for man  
With sweet oblivion of the cares of day:  
Not sumptuously adorned, nor needing aid,  
Like homely-featured night, of clustering gems;  
A star or two, just twinkling on thy brow,  
Suffices thee; save that the moon is thine  
No less than hers: not worn indeed on high  
With ostentatious pageantry, but set  
With modest grandeur in thy purple zone,  
Resplendent less, but of an ampler round.  
Come then, and thou shalt find thy votary calm,  
Or make me so. Composure is thy gift. *William Cowper*



## Flying Panther

A panther cub, in the care of a BOAC receptionist, takes its first look at England on arrival at London Airport from India

## A CALL TO ARMS

A FASCINATING glimpse of the 12-week siege of Colchester by Parliamentary troops during the Civil War is given in some documents discovered recently in a chimney place in Thaxted, Essex. Although charred brown by the heat they are still legible after 300 years.

The documents are orders issued in the summer of 1648 by a Captain Turner, instructing all available troops to assist in the storming of Colchester. He required all "dragones" who had enlisted under him to report to Saffron Walden on the 23rd "of this instant June complete, armed with able horses, and Tenn daies paie, and everie man a pown of powder and bulletts portionable."

In case any "dragone" should have entertained thoughts of ignoring the call there was an added warning to the effect that he would be "sent for with a partie of hors."

Another document is a call to arms to foot soldiers; in this the spelling takes a turn for the worse. They were instructed to report at Halstead complete with "pouder bollet and mach parpos-nabbell." The "solger," however, was only required to bring "four daies paie."

The documents are now in the Essex Record Office, where they have been carefully restored.

## Cricket on the Farm

A NEW name to gain prominence in the world of cricket is that of 19-year-old Cuan McCarthy, a brilliant young fast bowler, who recently took his first wickets against the MCC tourists in South Africa.

A few years ago young Cuan was busy bowling hour after hour, day after day, on his father's poultry farm at Maritzburg, where two specially-prepared pitches were laid down. One was concrete, and the other turf, for his father was determined that Cuan should be proficient in all types of wickets.

He developed quickly in school and club cricket, and a few weeks ago he made his debut in first-class cricket for Natal against the MCC. His future in Test cricket seems assured, for he has been called the finest South African "discovery" since Dudley Nourse, the present captain of the Springboks, leapt into the cricket limelight.

# The Strange Story of the Elgin Marbles

THE Elgin Marbles, world-famed examples of Ancient Greek sculpture, have entered upon a new chapter of their astonishing history. They are being moved from their wartime refuge in the Underground and taken back to the British Museum, their home for more than a century.

Carved by the immortal Phidias and his pupils 24 centuries ago, when Greece was supreme in art as in literature and science, these sculptures formed the frieze of the Parthenon, the great Greek temple on the Acropolis in Athens. A crowning work of genius once gazed on by Socrates and Plato, they contributed century after century to the majesty and loveliness of that matchless city of Ancient Greece. Then came long years of neglect and maltreatment.

For many centuries subject to the Roman Caesars, Greece fell still more disastrously when the Turks captured Constantinople in 1543, and became virtually a Turkish colony.

To the Turks the Greek sculptures of heroes and demigods and their animals were detestable examples of pagan art and formed the butt of their contempt and violence. Any traveller with money in his purse could have some noble work of art torn down to carry away. Turks used Greek masterpieces to grind down for lime. The matchless frieze of the Parthenon became a target for Turkish soldiers with muskets.

## To the Rescue!

Damage and loss beyond repair had been inflicted before the seventh Earl of Elgin, British Ambassador to Turkey, was granted rights which later, as a private citizen, permitted him to bring out of the country the despised treasures that have ever since been called the Elgin Marbles.

An incredible amount of perseverance and labour in the face of great opposition was exerted in removing the sculptures from the Parthenon. And that was not all. They then had to be transported from Athens to its seaport, the Piraeus, for embarkation to England; and there were no appliances for hauling or lifting the heavy marble. These mechanical difficulties were also overcome, however, and eventually the sculptures were brought to the waterside and taken aboard Lord Elgin's ship, the *Mentor*. At last the treasures were safe.

But an evil fate seemed to

pursue these ancient masterpieces. Just off Cerigo, an island at the south of Greece, the ship struck a rock and was completely wrecked. Four of the cases of sculpture were saved after immense trouble; the other seven sank with the ship.

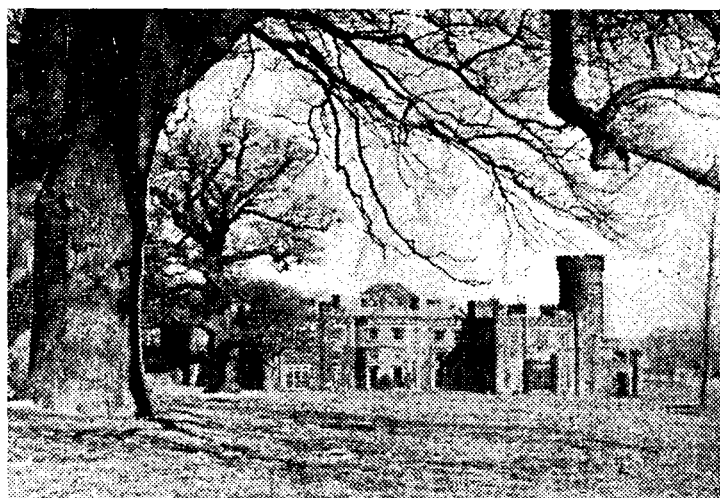
Here indeed was calamity; but it was not the only one. Lord Elgin himself, on his way to England to receive the treasures, happened to be in France when the Peace of Amiens was broken, and he was arrested as an enemy and interned. He had spent over £70,000 in saving these sculptures. Now they were at the bottom of the sea, and he himself was a prisoner in a foreign land.

Well might Lord Elgin have despaired—if such a thing had been possible to him. As soon as he recovered his freedom, however, he set to work to recover the sunken treasures, spending large sums in engaging divers to search for the lost cases. After nearly three years the sculptures were hauled up and eventually reached England safely.

The story of the Elgin Marbles during the next few years is one of bitter controversy. Lord Elgin, having spent a fortune in saving them, now found himself reviled in some quarters for vandalism and in others ridiculed for wasting his money. All came well in the end, however. In 1816 the House of Commons agreed to a committee proposal that the collection be purchased for the nation for £35,000 and that the Earl of Elgin and his heirs, in consideration of his great service, be perpetual trustees of the British Museum. The nation had made a wonderful bargain.

## GOING TO SCHOOL!

AN adventurous journey to school is made by four children from lonely Potten Island off the south-east Essex marshes. There are only two families on the island, and the nearest school is at Wakering on the mainland. The children are rowed over a fast-running creek by the father of one family, and then they are driven to school by taxicab along three miles of rough track.



THIS ENGLAND

Swinton Castle, Masham, at the foot of Wensleydale in Yorkshire



## Homes on Stilts

A TRIBE of Aborigines hitherto unknown to white men has been discovered by Mr Howard H. Coate, a patrol officer of the Native Affairs Branch of the Government of Australia, in the course of a 300-mile trek through Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory.

The tribe, 50 in number, live in huts made of bark, erected on stilts as a safeguard against crocodiles. Any food that they have in excess of their immediate needs is stored in holes dug beneath anthills.

Mr Coate found these natives healthy, friendly, and in possession of a high moral sense.

This interesting discovery adds another small chapter to the story of the Australian Aborigines. In 1788, when white men began to colonise Australia, there were about 500 tribes of them, each with its own territory, language, tribal name, and social and religious customs. The Aborigine population was then about 300,000. Now there are about 50,000 Aborigines.

Experts believe that the Australian Aborigines came in the first place from southern India by way of the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies.

There is no proof that the Aborigines have been in Australia for more than 2000 years. How they got there in their simple rafts or bark canoes across the rough, shark-infested seas remains a mystery and a marvel.

It has been decided that this small tribe is to be left alone except for periodical visits to observe their health and welfare.

## SNAKE HIRE

MOST if not all creatures serve some useful purpose, if we but knew it. Snakes are among them.

Harry Kemp, of Sydney, N.S.W., has begun a snake hiring service. For forty years past Harry has sold snakes for £1 each to catch rats in warehouses. Now he is hiring them out at so much a foot.

Harry's first snake hire was a 4-foot reptile to a big store, to be transferred later to a cake factory.

## Steps to Sporting Fame



After a distinguished career on the football field, Tommy Walker is going back to Heart of Midlothian F.C. as assistant manager.



Tommy won schoolboy international honours at fifteen and joined "Hearts" at seventeen; but for the war, which interrupted his studies, he would have taken holy orders by now.

## Tommy Walker



Scotland's inside right at 19, he collected so many international honours that during the war, when equipment was scarce, he was able to fit out with shirts the entire Scottish team.



Transferred to Chelsea, Tommy did much while in London for Clubland, a Camberwell youth centre, lecturing, coaching, and preaching. The boys will miss him—a sportsman and a gentleman!

## Memories of Durban Tests

ON Thursday this week England and South Africa begin the first of the season's cricket Test Matches. It is being played at Durban, one of the loveliest grounds in the Union, and the scene of many exciting matches between the two countries.

Two of the stately trees surrounding the Durban ground are living testimony to one of these matches. They were planted to commemorate a brilliant feat in 1922 by Jack Russell of Essex, one of the stars of the England team led by F. T. Mann, father of the captain of the present team. In the first innings of the match, although suffering from sunstroke, Russell scored a century. But when England batted again wickets fell fast. Lying sick in hospital, Russell heard of his side's misfortunes and, defying doctors' orders, was taken to the Durban ground. Playing the part of a hero, he collected a second century and enabled England to win.

## A Strange Incident

In this match there was a strange incident. Andy Sandham of Surrey opened England's first innings with Russell, but before he took the first ball he decided to investigate a soft patch of turf just in front of the batting crease. The "patch" proved to be a swarm of tiny green frogs, and play was held up while they were collected in buckets. The explanation was that the Durban ground had been converted from a swamp.

Another sensational incident marked the 1931 Test Match at Durban, the start being delayed because at the last minute the umpires found that there were no bails to fit the stumps. Off went the umpires to the workshop to cut and turn four new bails, while the players waited on the pitch.

There is one other outstanding memory of Durban—the final Test of the 1938-39 tour, which was abandoned as a draw at the end of the tenth day. Play then ceased only because the England players had to rush off to Cape Town to catch their home-bound ship. That match is always called "the timeless Test."

## HE SHOWED US HOW TO SAVE OUR COAL

IN this country and many other countries scientists are working on the problem of reducing the enormous wastage of fuel that goes on daily. It is a problem that has occupied scientists for a considerable time—as far back as the 18th century, in fact.

The man who might be called the first of the fuel efficiency experts was Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, a man of extraordinary ability, who was born in Massachusetts, America, in 1753.

At the beginning of the War of American Independence, Benjamin Thompson declared himself a loyalist to the English Crown and was forced to flee to this country as a political refugee. Later he crossed to the Continent, where the Elector of Bavaria appointed him head of the War Department. In this capacity he re-formed the Bavarian army and displayed his talent for organisation, first by draining several big marshes, and then by rounding up all the numerous beggars in the country and making them work in various industries. For these services he was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and took the title Count von Rumford.

In 1795 he returned to England, where his active mind was immediately interested by the wide, open fires of the typical English

kitchen which, he said, seemed calculated for the express purpose of devouring fuel. From various tests he carried out he estimated the average waste as 88 per cent, a figure quite near modern calculations.

Without loss of time Rumford set himself the task of devising more economical means of consuming fuel, and very soon had designed a formidable array of fireplaces with controlled air vents, large cooking ranges with insulated lids and air-regulating plates, a laundry complete with boilers, drying and ironing rooms, and even an entire kitchen lay-

out "for the houses of gentlemen."

Soon the services of this fuel efficiency expert, whose ideas were so far ahead of his day, were in great demand up and down the country. For several years he travelled about, giving advice on heating and cooking in hospitals and workhouses. On one occasion he paid a visit to the famous Carron Ironworks Company in Scotland to advise the engineers on the construction of fireplaces. He also built working models of steam engines, invented looms, spinning wheels, and agricultural implements, constructed various types of bridges, and even concocted a soup popularly known as "Rumford Soup."

He is chiefly remembered today as the founder of the Royal Institution, in 1799. It was his life-long dream to bring together scientists and manufacturers so that new scientific knowledge and discoveries could be used for the betterment of humanity without loss of time. He was also the founder of the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society awarded for the discovery of improvements in light and heat.

In 1803 Rumford left England never to return. He lived a lonely existence in Paris, with only his daughter as companion. There, on August 21, 1814, he died.

## The Young Idea at the Old Vic

How the theatre affects the imagination of young artists is illustrated at an exhibition of theatre paintings and models at the Old Vic, Waterloo Road, London.

The exhibition has been organised by the Society for Education in Art, and by the Directors of the Old Vic Theatre Centre, and it will be open to the public from December 16 until January 8, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (one shilling for grown-ups, sixpence for children, and half-price for school parties).

## THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS—Lewis Carroll's Delightful Fantasy, Told in Pictures



Tweedledum and Tweedledee were ready to fight. "I don't suppose," said Tweedledum boastfully, "there'll be a tree left standing, for ever so far round, by the time we've finished!" Suddenly the sky grew dark. "What a thick black cloud that is!" "Why, I do believe it's got wings!" said Alice. Tweedledum cried shrilly, "It's the crow!" and the two brothers ran away and were out of sight in a moment.



The monstrous crow, flapping its wings, made a terrific wind, and someone's shawl was blown towards Alice. After it, very flustered, came the White Queen, and Alice helped her to pin the shawl on again. "Am I addressing the White Queen?" she asked timidly. "Yes, if that's what you call a-dressing," said the Queen. "I've been a-dressing myself for the last two hours." But she was dreadfully untidy, thought Alice.



"I'd like to take you on as lady's-maid," said the Queen. "Twopence a week and jam every other day." "No thank you," laughed Alice. "It's very good jam," said the Queen. "But I don't care for jam and I don't want any today," replied Alice gently. "You couldn't have it if you did want it," said the Queen. "The rule is, jam tomorrow and jam yesterday—but never jam today." Alice exclaimed, "How confusing!"



"That's the effect of living backwards," said the Queen; "but there's one advantage in it—one's memory works both ways. For instance, I remember things that happened the week after next. Oh! Oh!" she suddenly screamed, making a deafening noise like the whistle of a steam engine. "My finger's bleeding!" In concern Alice asked, "Have you pricked it?" The Queen replied, "Not yet, but I soon shall!"

More About the White Queen's Remarkable Qualities Next Week



## CN BOOKSHELF



### Almost a Crusoe

Robinson Carew—Castaway, by Dale Collins (Pilot Press, 7s 6d).

It was odd that the poor little rich boy with the name Robinson Carew should have an adventure so like that of Robinson Crusoe. And it was still more odd that on his desert island—whither he had been washed up from a shipwreck—he should meet a girl Sunday. The tale of their island life makes most entertaining reading.

### At the Rainbow's End

Dormouse Awake, written and illustrated by Eileen A. Soper (Macmillan, 7s 6d).

LITTLE people will love this story of a dormouse who built himself a tiny boat and set out to find what was at the foot of the rainbow. The illustrations, many in full colour, are a sheer delight.

### Young Detectives

A Chicken for Christmas, written and illustrated by Jo Hatcher (Bodley Head, 8s 6d).

THE young author of this most entertaining story, now 16, was only 14 when the book was finished. Birds were disappearing from many chicken runs in the village, and so two 12-year-olds formed the Foxhunters' Detective Service, and, after having many adventures, they solved the mystery of the missing birds.

### Commando Company

Gimlet's Oriental Quest, by Captain W. E. Johns (Brockhampton Press, 6s).

"CUB" Peters, ex-Commando, settles down to enjoy a quiet fishing holiday in the Scottish Highlands. But not for long! In company with other heroes—notably Captain Lorrington King, otherwise King of the Commandos, otherwise Gimlet—he finds himself caught up in breathless adventures that take him into the jungles of Siam.

### The Treasure-Seekers

Hidden Money, by Dorothy Keen (C. & J. Temple, 6s).

EVERYONE who likes a story of hidden treasure—and who does not?—will enjoy reading the adventures of Peggy and her cousin Desmond during a holiday in Cornwall. Caves and a ruined house and a mysterious map all play their part in a thrilling yarn.

### Pilgrims

The Bells of Leyden Sing, by Catherine Gate Coblenz (Falcon Press, 8s 6d).

HERE is an entertaining story of life with a Quaker family who had been forced to flee to Holland early in the 17th century. Among their friends was the boy Rembrandt. Later, after many tribulations, the family make their way with the Pilgrims to America in the Mayflower.

### A Magic Carpet

The Phoenix and the Carpet, by E. Nesbit (Ernest Benn, 7s 6d).

A NEW edition of an old favourite, in which this popular author recounts the further strange adventures of the famous "Five Children" who found that they could fly—but this time on a carpet.

## Making the Oyster Grow the Pearl

A PARTY of scientists will shortly leave Brisbane to set up a research station on Thursday Island, off the north coast of Queensland. They are to study the pearl oyster, for the Australian Government have obtained details of Japanese methods of growing cultured pearls and it is hoped to adapt these.

Cultured pearls must not be confused with imitation ones, which are made from various compositions of wax, glass, and similar materials. Cultured pearls are produced by the oyster in the same way as real ones, and can only be distinguished from them when examined under a microscope.

The secret of producing cultured pearls was discovered by a Japanese grocer named Mikimoto. One day, in 1890, he bought a little mother-of-pearl Buddha at an industrial exhibition. Curious to know what it was made of, he broke it in half and, to his surprise, found it was only a cheap glass figure covered with mother-of-pearl.

Still curious, Mikimoto went to see a professor of zoology about his discovery. The professor explained that the little glass figure had been inserted into the shell of a river oyster which had enclosed it in mother-of-pearl. Real pearls were formed in the same way, the mother-of-pearl being evenly formed over a round bit of grit which entered the oyster when it opened its shell to feed.

The professor warned young Mikimoto against false hopes; many attempts to produce pearls by introducing granules into them had been made, but of these

none had produced good results.

Mikimoto, however, was determined to find out the secret of producing perfect pearls. He and his family spent three months collecting thousands of young oysters. Then he operated on them, inserting tiny round granules in each, and threw them back into the sea.

After nearly four years, Mikimoto began to raise them again. But most of the harvest was spoilt by seaweed and polypus, and the rest contained only half-formed pearls.

Mikimoto set to work again. For many years he persisted, and in 1913, after twenty-three years' work, his harvest brought him completely round, perfect, cultivated pearls.

Mikimoto's method was to set traps to catch the oyster spawn, or tiny larvae, which float free in the sea for a while and then fix themselves to a rock bed for life. As many as 16,000 baby oysters can be caught in each trap. They are transferred to nurseries for three years before being operated on.

Mikimoto made a vast fortune, and in thanksgiving he buried ten million pearls under the Temple of the Pearl, in Japan. These were sacrificed to the spirit of the oyster who now had to work and die for him.

## WEIGHING A ZOO BEACH BABY

By Our Own Correspondent

MOST of the more important animals in the London Zoo have their weights recorded from time to time, and the other day it was the turn of one of the Aquarium's most interesting exhibits to "step on the scales." He was Punch, the green turtle. Lifting Punch from the turtle tank, where he lives with two other green turtles and a couple of Loggerheads from the Atlantic, the keepers found that he weighed 27½ pounds. On arrival three years ago he weighed only 9 pounds and was regarded as a VIP (Very Important Person) among the exhibits, for he had a most unusual history. He was, in fact, hatched from an egg found on the beach on Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, by a resident, Mrs G. W. Corns, who for a time kept the baby turtle as a pet. That was in 1942.

On returning to England three years later Mrs Corns found it difficult to keep her strange pet any longer, because green turtles must live in warm sea-water.

So Mrs Corns turned Punch over to the care of the Zoo where, fed on such delicacies as haddock, plaice, and lettuce three times a week, he has thriven very satisfactorily indeed.

Although his growth has been so marked, however, Punch is nowhere near full-grown yet. Green turtles continue growing until they may achieve the impressive weight of 400 pounds, or even more; and, in fact, before the war, the Zoo used to have a "giant" of this kind, known as Big Bertha.

Some Zoo animals which have previously been kept as pets in private homes undoubtedly miss their former owners when they come to live in the Gardens, but I doubt if Punch has worried very much. You see, he not only has his tank-mates to keep him company, but often receives human visitors, who, taken to the back of the tank, feed him on his favourite titbits.

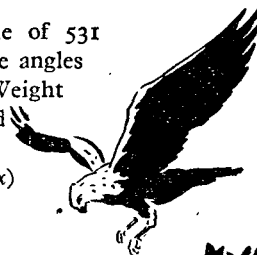
One of Punch's special play-mates, by the way, is another young green turtle who was washed aboard a vessel during a storm in the Atlantic a year or two ago. A sailor helping to clear the decks afterwards found the turtle, placed her in a pail of water, and later, when the ship berthed at London Docks, brought her up to the Zoo as a gift from captain and crew. Judy, as this little sea-waif is called, is only half Punch's size, but the pair can often be seen flapping playfully around each other in the turtle tank.

C. H.

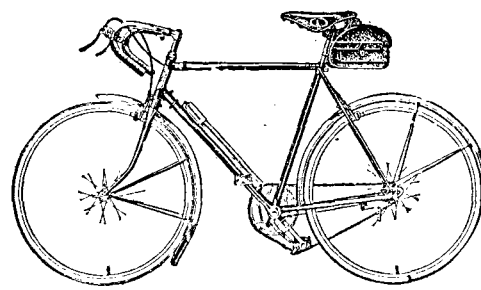
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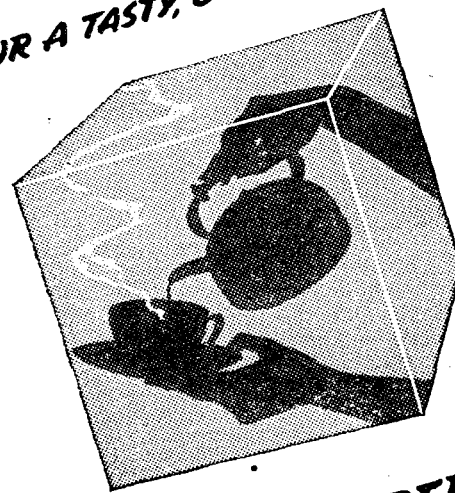


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## THE BRAN TUB

### HE HAD A SECOND

WHEN Johnnie refused a second piece of cake his hostess urged him to try some more. "Mummie told me to say 'No, thank you!'" he replied innocently. "But I'm sure she did not know how small the first helping was going to be."

### Other Worlds

IN the evening Uranus is in the south-east. In the morning Venus is low in the south-east and Saturn is in the south. The picture shows the Moon at 5.30 on Wednesday evening, December 15.



### FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

A Noisy Sleeper. "I can't find Prickles anywhere," said Ann mournfully.

"He'll turn up again," said her brother Don impatiently. "Forget Prickles for a minute—just listen."

Ann was quiet. Presently a faint grunting noise could be heard.

"There!" exclaimed Don triumphantly. "Jolly mysterious, I call it!"

"We can't see anything to account for the noise," Don told Farmer Gray. "It's probably your missing hedgehog," chuckled the farmer. "When cold weather arrives and food becomes scarce, hedgehogs go into hibernation. They tuck themselves into some secluded spot and remain hidden till spring. Hedgehogs are great snorers, and this habit often betrays their position."

### BEDTIME CORNER

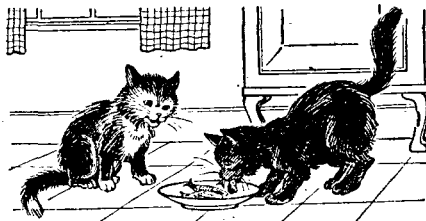
#### Mr Portly in Trouble

MR PORTLY wouldn't eat his breakfast. He sat by his plate and looked reproachfully at Ann and Christopher as they ate their toast. He'd never had fish like this in his old home, and he hated the oiliness which would get all over his face and take hours to wash off.

"Eat up your sardines and you shall have some milk," encouraged Ann, showing him his saucer. But Mr Portly wouldn't, and stalked off into the garden.

At dinner-time Ann offered him the sardines again, but in vain. Mr Portly wanted some of the cod the children were having.

"He must eat up his food



just as we have to," said Christopher firmly. But it was no good.

Hungry and cross, Mr Portly went off into the garden again, thinking he wouldn't like living here, after all. But out

## Jacko Means Well



A FEW days before Christmas Jacko and Chimp were spreading good will among men—by carol singing! To enable their voices to reach those who had retired early they had taken their stilts. Still in good voice, they arrived at Jacko's house, and Jacko decided that his family should have the delight of their melody. They had not proceeded very far when Adolphus's head popped out. "How do you expect me to sleep with this din going on?" he roared. Thus ended Jacko's attempt to spread seasonal cheer.

### A SEASONABLE RIDDLE

WHAT has two legs, yet, strange to say, Can't walk, not e'en a little way? 'Tis very puzzling I confess. But think of Christmas Eve, my dear, And then the answer will be clear— "A pair of stockings"—did you guess?

### Enigma

I HELP mankind to write and draw; I'm in the forefront, and I guide. Curtailed I am a meadow green, What am I, friend? Can you decide? *Answer next week*

### Sage Saw

MORE credit can be thrown down in a moment than can be built up in an age.

### The Electric Thief

THE electric catfish, which lives in Nigerian waters, possesses powerful electric organs in its body which it uses in a strange way. When it is hungry it swims around until it sees a bigger fish having a meal. It cruises casually by, as if seeking any spare bits from the big fellow's feast, and as it does so it brushes its victim with its fins.

A powerful shock is transmitted. Startled, the big fish takes flight and the catfish calmly helps itself to the meal.

### Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, December 15, to Tuesday, Dec. 21.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Would You Believe It? 5.15 Regional Round. N. Ireland, 5.0 St Joseph's Convent, Donaghmore, Choir. North, 5.0 Wandering with Nomad; Children of Other Lands.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Christopher Cobble (4). 5.15 The Box of Delights (4). North, 5.0 Sing Song. Welsh, 5.30 Geekie's Wonderful Christmas; Christmas in Africa and America.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Biggles Flies North (4). Scottish, 5.15 Hawick Boys' Brigade Pipe Band; Binkie and the Christmas Reindeer; Young Artistes.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Jennings at School (4); Records. N. Ireland, 5.0 Pantomime. North, 5.0 Variety. West, 5.0 Clara Chuff (3); Piano and Violin; The Adventure of Mr Timms; Miss Richards' Mouse—a poem.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Ipswich Co-operative Junior Choir; Christmas Poems; A Christmas visit to Germany. N. Ireland, 5.0 Mr Murphy and Timothy John; One Christmas Day—a talk; Glassrummond Primary School Carol Singers. North, 5.0 Christmas verse and music. Welsh, 5.0 Dinah and the Dumping; Westonbirt School Choir; Yuletide Customs.

MONDAY, 5.0 On a Cattle Ranch (5). 5.15 The Princesses' Carol; Sitting Bear's Return; Music at Random. Midland, 5.15 Timothy of the Christmas Cards; Santa Claus's Workshop; Albert Webb and his String Players. North, 5.0 Sing Song; Dobson and Young. Scottish, 5.15 Competition Results. 5.35 The Birdman.

TUESDAY, 5.0 The Treasure Seekers (16). 5.20 Fantasia on Christmas Carols. 5.40 World Affairs. N. Ireland, 5.0 Osbert (5); Peter Comes in from the Farm; Shauneen's Fish—a story; Songs. North, 5.0 Mole's Castle (5); Music; Chemical Magic—a talk. 5.40 World Affairs. Scottish, 5.0 The Anniesland Junior Singers; A Story.

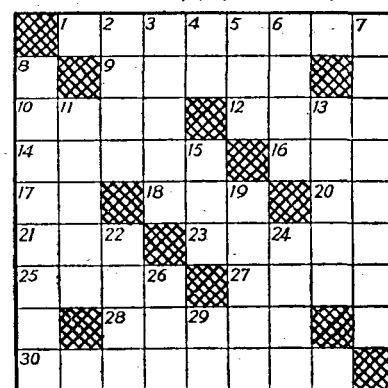
### Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 A preface. 9 A vicious animal. 10 In bed. 12 A narrative. 14 Senior ambassador at a court. 16 A cover. 17 Preposition. 18 A raised edge. 20 For example. 21 An emmet. 23 A cottage at the gates of a park. 25 A band round a wheel. 27 A row as in a theatre. 28 A Mohammedan ruler. 30 Driven back.

Reading Down. 2 To execute a command. 3 A horseman. 4 French for and. 5 Soaked. 6 By word of mouth. 7 Ships which clear mud from rivers. 8 An appliance for heating a room. 11 Fair to look upon. 13 Connected by loyalty. 15 Nothing. 19 Particles of dust. 22 A snare. 24 Calamitous. 26 A large flightless bird. 29 Electric light.\*

Asterisks indicate abbreviations. Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, December 18, 1948



### Not at All Well

"WAITER!" the diner called. "Are you sure this fish was cured?" "Quite, sir," was the reply. "Well, it's had a relapse."

### TONGUE TWISTER

SEVENTY-SEVEN Sassenachs sampling Scottish sausages.

### LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Towns: Broadstairs, Margate, Blackpool, Barnet, Oxford, Maidstone.

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